

an extension of time to complete construction (FCC Form 489) may be filed. See paragraph (b) of this section. Within 30 days after the authorization expires an application for reinstatement may be filed on FCC Form 489.

(b) *Extension of Time to Complete Construction.* An application for extension of time to complete construction may be made on FCC Form 489. Extension of time requests must be filed prior to the expiration of the construction period. Extensions will be granted only if the licensee shows that the failure to complete construction is due to causes beyond its control.

(c) An application for modification of an authorization (under construction) does not extend the initial construction period. If additional time to construct is required, an FCC Form 489 must be submitted.

(d) [Reserved]

§ 24.844 [Reserved]

Subpart J—Required New Capabilities Pursuant to the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)

SOURCE: 64 FR 51717, Sept. 24, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 24.900 Purpose.

Pursuant to the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA), Public Law 103–414, 108 Stat. 4279 (1994) (codified as amended in sections of 18 U.S.C. and 47 U.S.C.), this subpart contains rules that require a broadband PCS telecommunications carrier to implement certain capabilities to ensure law enforcement access to authorized communications or call-identifying information.

§ 24.901 Scope.

The definitions included in this subpart shall be used solely for the purpose of implementing CALEA requirements.

§ 24.902 Definitions.

Call identifying information. Call identifying information means dialing or signaling information that identifies the origin, direction, destination, or

termination of each communication generated or received by a subscriber by means of any equipment, facility, or service of a telecommunications carrier. Call identifying information is “reasonably available” to a carrier if it is present at an intercept access point and can be made available without the carrier being unduly burdened with network modifications.

Collection function. The location where lawfully authorized intercepted communications and call-identifying information is collected by a law enforcement agency (LEA).

Content of subject-initiated conference calls. Capability that permits a LEA to monitor the content of conversations by all parties connected via a conference call when the facilities under surveillance maintain a circuit connection to the call.

Dialed digit extraction. Capability that permits a LEA to receive on the call data channel a digits dialed by a subject after a call is connected to another carrier’s service for processing and routing.

IAP. Intercept access point is a point within a carrier’s system where some of the communications or call-identifying information of an intercept subject’s equipment, facilities, and services are accessed.

In-band and out-of-band signaling. Capability that permits a LEA to be informed when a network message that provides call identifying information (e.g., ringing, busy, call waiting signal, message light) is generated or sent by the IAP switch to a subject using the facilities under surveillance. Excludes signals generated by customer premises equipment when no network signal is generated.

J-STD-025. The interim standard developed by the Telecommunications Industry Association and the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions for wireline, cellular, and broadband PCS carriers. This standard defines services and features to support lawfully authorized electronic surveillance, and specifies interfaces necessary to deliver intercepted communications and call-identifying information to a LEA.

LEA. Law enforcement agency; *e.g.*, the Federal Bureau of Investigation or a local police department.

Party hold, join, drop on conference calls. Capability that permits a LEA to identify the parties to a conference call conversation at all times.

Subject-initiated dialing and signaling information. Capability that permits a LEA to be informed when a subject using the facilities under surveillance uses services that provide call identifying information, such as call forwarding, call waiting, call hold, and three-way calling. Excludes signals generated by customer premises equipment when no network signal is generated.

Timing information. Capability that permits a LEA to associate call-identifying information with the content of a call. A call-identifying message must be sent from the carrier's IAP to the LEA's Collection Function within eight seconds of receipt of that message by the IAP at least 95% of the time, and with the call event time-stamped to an accuracy of at least 200 milliseconds.

§ 24.903 Capabilities that must be provided by a broadband PCS telecommunications carrier.

(a) Except as provided under paragraph (b) of this section, as of June 30, 2000, a broadband PCS telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA the assistance capability requirements of CALEA, see 47 U.S.C. 1002. A carrier may satisfy these requirements by complying with publicly available technical requirements or standards adopted by an industry association or standard-setting organization, such as J-STD-025.

(b) As of September 30, 2001, a broadband PCS telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA communications and call-identifying information transported by packet-mode communications and the following capabilities:

- (1) Content of subject-initiated conference calls;
- (2) Party hold, join, drop on conference calls;
- (3) Subject-initiated dialing and signaling information;
- (4) In-band and out-of-band signaling;

- (5) Timing information;
- (6) Dialed digit extraction.

[64 FR 51717, Sept. 24, 1999; 65 FR 18255, Apr. 7, 2000]

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